

## GEN. PERSHING AND STAFF IN MEXICO

## LONG DEBATE LOOKED FOR.

that some of the marines were killed and wounded.

Secretary Lansing would make no comment on the protest, but indicated his belief that it was not directly from the Mexican government.

### Concern Over Americans.

Considerable concern exists here for the safety of the 5,000 Americans still remaining in Mexico, of which number 1,000 are at Mexico City and 2,000

The State Department has notified the American consuls still remaining in Mexico to warn Americans against going south and the army and navy are prepared to rush transports to east and west coast ports to take refugees off.

Hanna, the American consul at Monterey, who left there last week for the border on account of anti-American demonstrations, advised that the army and navy are at Laredo, Tex., that Consul John R. Silliman has left his post at Saltillo and is hurrying to the border.

## FIGHT IN BOATS IN MARSH WARFARE

### Russian Soldiers Use Special Craft for Snouting and Raiding German Lines.

LONDON, June 7.—A vivid pen picture of life and war conditions along the Russian front is contributed by M. A. Pancratoff to the Russkoye Slovo. "The marshes," he writes, "have awakened from their winter sleep. Even on the soiled roads movement is all but

on the paved roads movement is an impossible; to the right and left every thing is submerged. The small river S—en has become enormously broad its shores are lost in the distance

"Wait, it will be still better later on," the inhabitants say. "It will be impossible for the Germans to drag an empty cannon along, much less a cannon."

"The marshes have awakened, and are taking their revenge on man for having disturbed the ordinary life of Polesia. But, however difficult the operation the war must be continued and material obstacles must be overcome. Owing to the enormous area covered by water the

inhabitants have taken to boat building. Sentries and patrols move in boats, reconnaissance parties travel in boats, fire on the enemy from boats, and escape in boats from the attentions of the German.

**Scouts Travel in Boats.**  
 "The great marshy basin of the S—en and the P— is full of new boats, which are called 'baidaks'. These 'baidaks' are small, constructed to hold three or four men. The boats are flat bottomed and steady. The scouts take the 'baidaks' on their shoulders, and as soon as they get to deep water launch them craft and row to the other side. Small oars or paddles are used, and hunting operations are often neces-

"On the S—en these boats move with great secrecy in the night; in the day time they are hidden in rushes and reeds.

It was a ~~forex~~ <sup>forest</sup> and I didn't know anything about it. I was taking a voyage in the "badlands." The Germans came very suddenly to this place," said one of my companions. "Our soldiers are concealed everywhere. We decided to move near the forest, so that in case of danger we could gain the shelter of the trees. The silence was broken by occasional rifle reports from the direction of Plinsk, and a big gun roared now and then. Once a shell flew overhead, falling as close to this place as ordinary music to us.

"I was more interested in the intense silence of the marsh, for I knew that all this silence was false. Our secret posts abounded and many sharp scouts were in the vicinity. The marsh was full of men in hiding, and they

waiting for a chance shot was more terrible than a continuous cannonade. Our sentinels fired twice close by; we did not know why. The shots resounded in the forest. We lay down

our boat and hid our heads. It was difficult for us to advance through the undergrowth, as the spaces between the bushes were very narrow. We could not row, and we had to punt with our oars.

**Near the Germans.**

"We advanced in this fashion half an hour. Then we reached a lake-like expanse clear of growth. 'This is the river S—en,' I was further informed. 'The Germans are on the other side.' 'I could not see where the 'other side' was, but I saw a few boats."

and ended only in the purple border of the forest. 'We must be quiet here,' one whispered. The boat moved along the river without a splash, and strange, unaccustomed outlines grew up as a

proceeded. 'What place is that yonder?' I asked my neighbor. 'Pinsk,' he replied. I felt excited; we were near a town that was occupied by the Germans, and I wished the boat would turn back.

"We got into the rushes and moved through the jungle as though we were advancing in open water, for the

through the tunnel and been prepared in the autumn. We advanced in this manner forty minutes until we could distinctly hear the whistling of steam engines and the bells ringing in the monastery at Black. It was quite

"A minute or two later the boys stopped and I was told it was dangerous to go further. On the right we could see the outlines of houses, and of a

Forecast for District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia—Probably fair today and tomorrow; not much change in temperature; moderate southwest and west winds.

**TIDE TABLES.**  
(U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)  
High tides—10:50 a. m., height 3.2.  
                  11:25 p. m., height 2.9.  
Low tides—4:55 a. m., height 0.1.

Left to right: COL. L. G. BERRY, Fourth Field Artillery; COL. De R. C. CABELL, chief of staff; LIEUT. M. C. SCHELLENBERGER, personal aide to General Pershing; GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING, LIEUT. GEORGE S. PATTON, aide; MAJ. J. L. HINES, censor; MAJ. J. CLAYTON, chief of medical officers; CAPT. W. B. BURT, assistant chief of staff.

# Gen. Harvey and Staff Plan for Mobilization Of the District Militia

"Shortage of regular army officers may necessitate the graduating next month of the West Point Cadets who would ordinarily become officers in June, 1917, it was learned at the War Department today.

There is ample precedent for such action, army officials said today. The military school of the Spanish-American war the first class cadets were graduated in February instead of the following June, and the second class in June, 1898, instead of June, 1899.

"Possibility of further aggression upon the territory of the United States from Mexico, and the necessity for the proper protection of that frontier," formed the basis for the President's call for the citizen-soldiers.

### Must Have Peace Strength.

Secretary Baker stated in the order that to be accepted into the Federal service organizations must have the minimum peace strength, which is 65 men to a company. War strength is 150 men to a company.

The order instructs the militia commanders to "recruit up to maximum strength."

"Such number of these staff officers as the department commander may determine may be mustered into the service of the United States for the purpose of proper camp administration and will be mustered out when their services are no longer required.

units, officers of State headquarters. Under table one, above mentioned, will not be mustered into service at this time. If tactical divisions are later organized the requisite official number of staff officers, with rank as prescribed for division staff, will, as far as practicable, be called into service from those States which have furnished troops to such divisions.

## News of Militia Mobilization Reawakens Fears of Territorial Expansion.

BUENOS AIRES, June 19.—News of the mobilization of the American militia stirred intense interest and developed a wide difference of opinion in South America today.

### Little Sympathy For U. S.

The general opinion of the public expressed as follows:  
 "Americans in Mexico are now ha

there is evidence of a moderately true  
ful attitude toward President Wilson  
and a mild semi-belief in the disinte-  
estedness of the United States. The  
attitude of the aristocracy is summe-  
up in the following comment by a gen-

Intervention and war are considered the same thing and the situation causing open anxiety. The failure of the A. B. C. conferences at Niagara Falls is recalled, with but slightly concealed doubt of whole-hearted co-operation.

## Parker Carried Out Orders, Funston Says

The latter stated that Parker had been instructed to withdraw when he had accomplished the object of the mission—the dispersal or capture of the bandits—or, when he found accomplish-

Major Anderson, commanding the position, was ordered back to

"Invading force," was withdrawn would be attacked. Parker replied that the belligerent attitude of the Mexican commander was the best guarantee continuation of the expedition's presence in Mexico, and that if attacked

The withdrawal is regarded by army men here as having the effect of averting a clash, but it is believed the precedent will make similar operations

## Baker's Announcement Of Call to Militia

"In view of the disturbed conditions on the Mexican border and in order to assure complete protection for all American

der wherever and as fully as  
General Funston determines  
them to be needed for the pur-  
pose stated.

"This call for militia is wholly unrelated to General Pershing's expedition and contains no additional authority."

"The militia are being called on so as to leave some troops in the several States. They will be called on to defend the American soil.

be mobilized at their station where necessary recruiting can be done."